

1990 ☐ 3

Unemployment rates in the Community regions in 1990

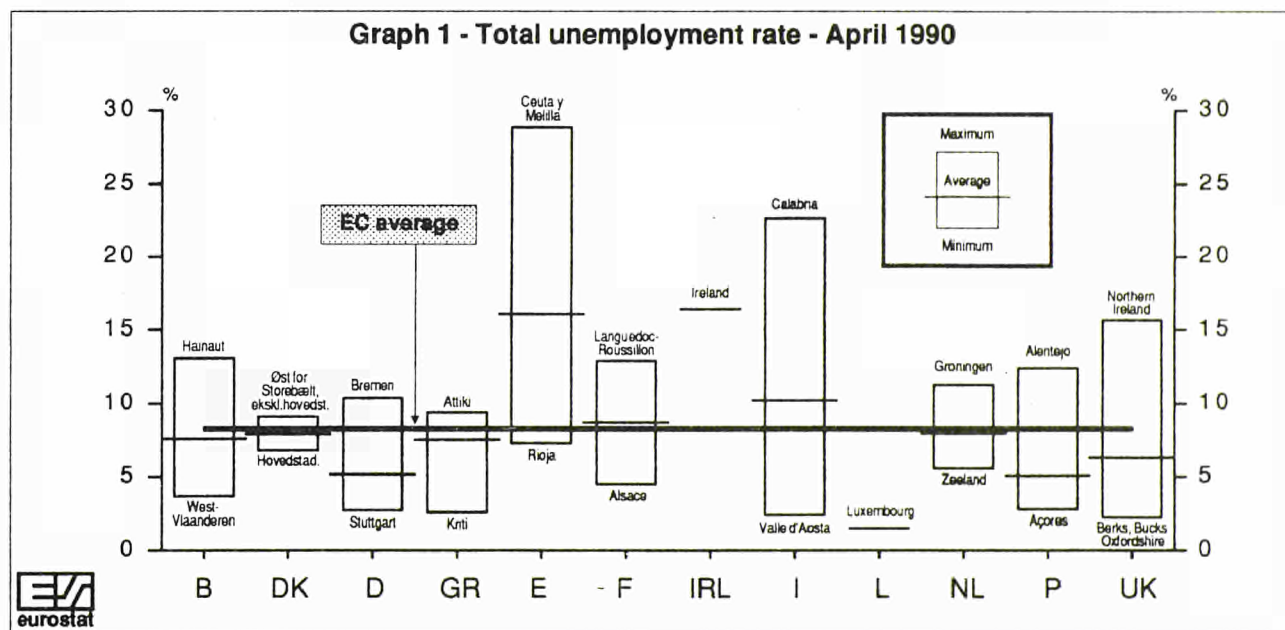
Unemployment rates fall in 90% of the regions

The unemployment rate for the Community as a whole fell from 9% in April 1989 to 8.3% in April 1990. This downward trend was reflected in around 90% of Community regions. In Belgium there was a downward movement of rates in all regions, and in Spain, France, Italy and the United Kingdom there was a similar trend in all but one of their respective regions. Particularly large decreases occurred in the United Kingdom and Italy where the unemployment rates in six regions (Cumbria; North Yorkshire; Derbyshire, Notts.; Salop, Staffs.; Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys; Grampian) and three regions (Valle d'Aosta; Trentino-Alto Adige; Veneto) respectively fell by more than one-fifth of their rates of one year earlier. Denmark and Portu-

gal were the exceptions to this downward movement, with rates increasing in all of their regions. In the F.R.Germany unemployment rates fell in all but eight of the regions with four remaining the same.

Graph 1 allows comparison of the national unemployment rates, both between Member States and with the Community average, and shows the upper and lower regional unemployment rates.

The degree to which unemployment is experienced throughout the Community varies widely between areas, age groups and the sexes. In geographical terms, the total unemployment rate ranges from as little as 1.5% in G-D.Luxembourg to 28.9% in the Spanish region of Ceuta y Melilla.



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At national level, unemployment rates have converged towards the average rate for the Community over the last year. There still exists, however, three groups of countries; Spain and Ireland, with rates of almost twice that of the Community as a whole; Belgium, Denmark, Greece, France, Italy and the Netherlands with rates close to the Community average; and the F.R.Germany, G-D.Luxembourg, Portugal and the United Kingdom with rates clearly below the Community average. In the 12-month period to the end of April 1990 the only change in these groupings was the movement of Denmark, whose rate moved closer to the Community average, having previously been in the lower grouping.

The big discrepancies among the regional unemployment rates did not change a great deal over the last year. The grouping with rates higher than 15%, which consists mainly of Spanish and Italian regions but also includes Ireland and Northern Ireland (UK), remained fairly stable with only two regions, Comunidad de Valencia in Spain and Puglia in Italy, dropping out of it in 1990. At the other extreme the grouping with rates lower than 4% is made up largely of regions of the F.R.Germany, and the United Kingdom but also includes four regions from both Italy, and Portugal, one from Belgium (West Vlaanderen) and G-D.Luxembourg. Eight regions are new to this grouping, their unemployment rates having dropped below 4% over the 12-month period; five of these eight regions are from the United Kingdom (Kent; East Anglia; Avon, Gloucester, Wiltshire; Hereford, Worcs., Warwicks; Hampshire, Isle of Wight).

Although regional differences in unemployment rates within the Member States themselves remain high, there has generally been a reduction in their size in the period up to April 1990. Nevertheless, for Belgium, the F.R.Germany, Spain, France, Italy, Portugal and the United Kingdom, they continue to be substantial. In three countries there is a clear geographical pattern; F.R.Germany and the United Kingdom have higher unemployment rates in the northern than in the southern regions, whereas in Italy the opposite is true.

The female unemployment rate falls for the second consecutive year but the rate of decrease is slower than that of the male unemployment rate

Both male and female unemployment rates in the Community as a whole fell from April 1989 to April 1990 with that of males falling from 7.2% to 6.5% and that of females from 11.8% to 11.1%. Despite this decrease in both rates, the difference between them remains high.

In all Community regions, with the exception of the majority of those in the United Kingdom, male unemployment rates stood at lower levels than those of females. However, the extent of these differences at regional level has decreased since April 1989 when there were six regions with female unemployment rates more than four times higher than their respective male unemployment rates (the Portuguese regions of Alentejo, Algarve and Açores, the Spanish regions of Rioja and Aragón, and Limburg in Belgium). A year later, of all the Community regions, Aragón, was the only one with a female unemployment rate as high in comparison to that of males. The United Kingdom deserves special comment since female unemployment rates are lower than those of

males in around 75% of its regions. This is due to a combination of several factors, which include amongst others, a wide availability of part-time work; a large service sector and a wide social acceptance of females in employment.

Over the 12-month period, the range of female unemployment rates throughout the Community regions has actually increased although Ceuta y Melilla (E), and Berks., Bucks., Oxfordshire in the United Kingdom remain at the extremes with rates of 45.0% and 2.0% respectively. However, for some regions in Italy and half of the United Kingdom regions, female unemployment rates decreased by more than one-fifth of their April 1989 levels. Conversely, they have increased in Denmark, in half of the regions of Spain and in 20% of the regions of the F.R.Germany. There was a complete turn-about in France where, having increased in most regions in the period to April 1989, the female unemployment rate fell back in practically all of the regions in the period to April 1990.

Differences between regional unemployment rates for males are not so broad and the gap between the regions with the highest rate, again Ceuta y Melilla with 21.0%, and the lowest rate, G-D.Luxembourg with 1.0%, has narrowed somewhat over the 12-month period. In one third of the regions the rates are lower than 4%.

Youth unemployment falls faster than total and drops below 16 %

Unemployment rates for this age group continued their downward trend of recent years falling from 17.3% in April 1989 to 15.5% in 1990 for the Community as a whole. An analysis of the unemployment breakdown by sex and age, shows youth unemployment as the category with the highest rate, although from 1989 to 1990, for the majority of Member States, it dropped the most in both absolute and relative terms. However, the falling trend in youth unemployment is not wholly reflected at regional level where the rate increased in a total of twenty-one regions, fourteen of which are in Portugal and the United Kingdom, thus doubling last year's figure of eleven increases.

The regional disparity of youth unemployment rates remains the highest of all categories, although the range has lessened slightly over the 12-month period. Calabria, in Italy, with 60.6% remains the region with the highest rate, but at the other end of the scale Freiburg, in F.R.Germany has taken over from Berks., Bucks., Oxfordshire as the region with the lowest rate of youth unemployment. In five Community regions, Calabria, Basilicata, Campania, and Sicilia in Italy, and Ceuta y Melilla, over half of their young labour force is still unemployed.

Youth unemployment rates are normally higher than those for people aged 25 and over. For the Community level, the rate for the younger age group is more than twice that of the older, and in around 14% of the Community regions is more than three times as high. In extreme cases such as the regions of Piemonte, Liguria, Lazio, Campania, and Molise in Italy, and Açores in Portugal the rate for the younger age group is more than five times higher than that of those aged 25 and over. Only in F.R.Germany does the opposite occur with

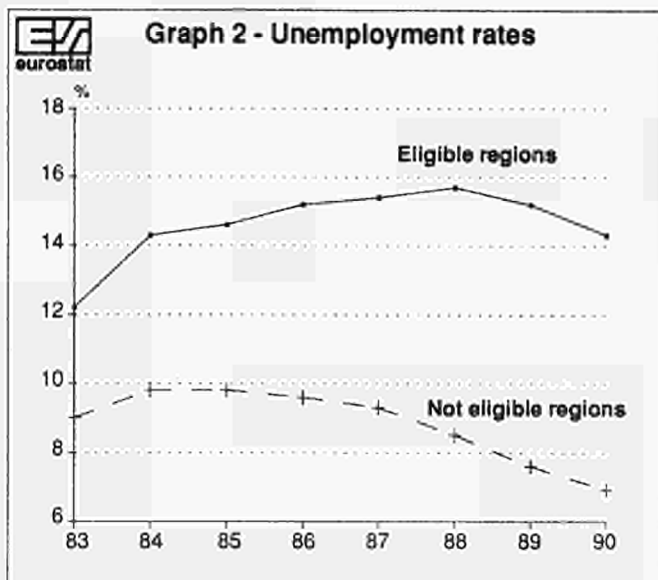
around 80% of its regions having youth unemployment rates lower than those of the older age group.

The unemployment rate in regions eligible under Objective 1 is double that of other regions

The reform of the structural funds fixed as Objective 1 - "promoting the development and structural adjustment of the regions whose development is lagging behind". The trend in the unemployment rate for the regions eligible under Objective 1 clearly behaves differently from that of the regions not covered by the objective. From 1983 to 1989 the gap between the rate of these two groups of regions increased every year. In April 1990 the unemployment rate for those regions not covered stood at 6.9%, but was more than double this, at 14.3%, for those regions eligible under Objective 1.

Graph 2 shows that the trend of the unemployment rate in Objective 1 regions reversed in 1988 while for the other regions this reversal occurred a few years earlier, in 1985.

If we compare female and youth unemployment for the two groups of regions the same pattern as that of total unemployment is observed. For all three categories, total, female, and those under 25 years old, the unemployment rate for eligible regions stood at a higher level in 1990 than in 1983, whereas the opposite happened in the other regions.



Regions eligible under Objective 1

	Total	Females	< 25
1983	12.2	16.3	31.7
1984	14.3	17.9	35.4
1985	14.6	18.3	35.6
1986	15.2	19.3	36.4
1987	15.4	20.3	37.4
1988	15.7	21.6	37.0
1989	15.2	21.3	34.4
1990	14.3	21.2	32.3

Regions not eligible under Objective 1

	Total	Females	< 25
1983	9.0	10.5	19.4
1984	9.8	11.6	20.7
1985	9.8	11.6	19.7
1986	9.6	11.6	18.7
1987	9.3	11.5	17.3
1988	8.5	10.8	15.4
1989	7.6	9.9	12.9
1990	6.9	9.0	11.3

Notes:

- DK** - Denmark is regarded as a single territorial unit at NUTS levels 1 and 2. However a breakdown into 3 regions is shown in the table and graph 1.
- D** - no data is yet available for the territory of the former GDR.
- GR** - no data is available for 1990, the graphs and maps therefore refer to 1989 data.
- F** - no data is available for the DOM due to the fact that the LFS is not yet carried out in these regions.
- NL** - 1989 regional estimates for the Netherlands are provided by the CBS publication "Netherlands Official Statistics" and correspond to the ILO concept of unemployment. Regional estimates for 1990 were calculated based on the 1989 regional structure. The national estimates for 1989 and 1990 were calculated by Eurostat.

Further information may be obtained
from the unit "Regional accounts and statistics"
tel. 4301-2577 or 4301-3612 or 4301-2491

Unemployment rates in April

(%)

	Total		Males		Females		Aged < 25		Aged ≥ 25	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
EUR12	9.0	8.3	7.2	6.5	11.8	11.1	17.3	15.5	7.2	6.8
BELGIQUE-BELGIË	8.1	7.6	5.1	4.8	12.8	12.0	14.7	13.1	7.1	6.8
VLAAMS GEWEST	6.1	5.5	3.2	3.0	10.9	9.7	9.5	7.8	5.6	5.2
RÉGION WALLONNE	11.1	10.8	7.8	7.4	16.0	15.9	24.8	23.1	9.1	9.1
BRUXELLES-BRUSSEL	10.4	9.9	8.5	8.0	13.0	12.7	17.4	16.2	9.6	9.2
Antwerpen	7.1	6.5	3.7	3.4	13.5	12.3	11.0	8.9	6.6	6.2
Brabant	7.1	6.7	5.1	4.8	9.9	9.4	12.8	11.4	6.4	6.1
Hainaut	13.3	13.1	9.8	9.4	18.6	18.8	28.3	27.0	11.0	11.0
Liège	11.2	11.0	7.7	7.3	16.5	16.5	23.5	21.7	9.5	9.5
Limburg	9.5	8.8	4.1	4.1	18.2	16.2	13.3	11.4	8.8	8.3
Luxembourg	6.8	5.9	4.0	3.5	11.2	9.9	17.1	14.5	5.2	4.7
Namur	10.2	9.9	7.4	6.9	14.7	14.7	24.8	22.6	8.2	8.1
Oost-Vlaanderen	5.9	5.3	3.5	3.2	9.8	8.8	8.8	7.4	5.4	5.0
West-Vlaanderen	4.3	3.7	2.4	2.2	7.5	6.3	6.7	5.4	3.9	3.5
DANMARK	7.7	7.9	6.9	7.2	8.6	8.8	10.8	11.1	6.9	7.1
Hovedstadsregionen	6.3	6.8	6.8	7.2	5.9	6.3	9.3	9.9	5.6	6.0
Øst for Storebælt, ekskl. hovedst.	9.0	9.1	7.9	7.9	10.5	10.6	12.4	12.4	8.2	8.3
Vest for Storebælt	8.2	8.4	6.8	7.0	10.0	10.1	11.4	11.5	7.4	7.6
BR DEUTSCHLAND	5.5	5.2	4.3	3.9	7.4	7.2	5.3	4.7	5.6	5.4
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN	6.4	6.2	5.4	5.1	7.8	7.8	7.2	6.4	6.2	6.1
HAMBURG	8.5	8.0	8.0	7.4	9.2	8.7	9.4	8.3	8.4	7.9
NIEDERSACHSEN	7.0	6.8	5.4	4.9	9.6	9.6	6.7	6.0	7.1	7.0
Braunschweig	7.5	7.8	5.5	5.5	10.7	11.2	7.3	6.4	7.6	8.1
Hannover	7.2	6.8	5.5	5.0	9.6	9.5	7.3	6.0	7.1	7.0
Lüneburg	5.9	5.9	4.6	4.3	7.8	8.2	5.9	5.4	5.8	6.0
Weser-Ems	7.3	6.6	5.8	4.8	9.9	9.7	6.3	6.2	7.6	6.7
BREMEN	10.6	10.4	9.1	9.0	12.9	12.5	13.0	12.5	10.2	10.1
NORDRHEIN-WESTFALEN	7.4	6.9	5.7	5.1	10.2	9.8	7.2	6.2	7.4	7.1
Düsseldorf	7.9	7.3	6.4	5.7	10.2	9.8	8.1	6.9	7.9	7.4
Köln	7.1	6.5	5.5	4.8	9.9	9.3	7.5	6.2	7.1	6.6
Münster	7.6	7.2	5.7	5.2	10.8	10.7	6.5	5.9	7.9	7.6
Detmold	5.8	5.6	4.0	3.6	8.8	8.9	5.5	4.9	5.9	5.8
Arnsberg	7.6	7.3	5.8	5.3	10.7	10.6	7.3	6.2	7.7	7.5
HESSEN	4.3	4.1	3.2	2.9	6.0	6.0	4.3	4.0	4.3	4.2
Darmstadt	3.8	3.5	2.9	2.5	5.3	5.0	3.7	3.4	3.9	3.5
Gießen	4.7	4.5	3.3	3.0	6.7	6.7	4.8	4.5	4.7	4.5
Kassel	5.4	5.8	3.9	4.0	7.7	8.5	5.3	5.1	5.5	6.0
RHEINLAND-PFALZ	4.7	4.5	3.4	3.1	6.8	6.8	4.9	4.3	4.7	4.5
Koblenz	4.5	4.5	3.2	3.1	6.5	6.7	4.4	4.0	4.5	4.6
Trier	5.4	5.1	4.5	4.0	7.0	7.0	4.7	4.2	5.6	5.4
Rheinhausen-Pfalz	4.7	4.3	3.3	2.9	7.0	6.7	5.3	4.5	4.6	4.3
BADEN-WÜRTTEMBERG	3.1	3.0	2.3	2.1	4.4	4.3	2.9	2.5	3.2	3.1
Stuttgart	2.8	2.7	2.0	1.8	4.0	3.9	2.6	2.3	2.9	2.8
Karlsruhe	3.9	3.7	3.0	2.7	5.3	5.2	3.8	3.5	3.9	3.8
Freiburg	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.0	4.3	4.0	2.6	2.0	3.2	3.0
Tübingen	2.8	2.8	1.9	1.8	4.1	4.1	2.7	2.1	2.8	2.9
BAYERN	3.6	3.4	2.5	2.3	5.2	4.9	2.9	2.5	3.8	3.6
Oberbayern	3.4	2.8	2.4	2.0	4.7	4.0	2.7	2.2	3.5	2.9
Niederbayern	3.5	3.6	2.4	2.4	5.1	5.3	2.4	2.4	3.8	4.0
Oberpfalz	4.8	4.6	3.2	3.2	7.0	6.6	3.3	3.2	5.2	5.0
Oberfranken	3.9	4.1	2.5	2.8	5.8	5.8	3.0	2.5	4.1	4.4
Mittelfranken	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.6	5.5	5.3	3.0	2.6	4.3	4.1
Unterfranken	3.7	3.6	2.4	2.2	5.6	5.5	3.6	3.2	3.8	3.7
Schwaben	2.9	2.8	2.0	1.8	4.3	4.1	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.9
SAARLAND	8.1	7.2	7.0	6.1	10.0	9.2	7.8	7.2	8.1	7.2
BERLIN (WEST)	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.4	7.6	7.5	7.0	6.0	6.9	7.0

Unemployment rates in April

(%)

	Total		Males		Females		Aged < 25		Aged ≥ 25	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
ELLADA	7.5	:	4.6	:	12.4	:	24.8	:	4.7	:
VOREIA ELLADA	7.2	:	4.2	:	12.5	:	23.0	:	4.7	:
Anatoliki Makedonia, Thraki	7.4	:	4.2	:	12.0	:	20.7	:	5.1	:
Kentriki Makedonia	7.4	:	4.6	:	12.2	:	22.0	:	4.8	:
Dytiki Makedonia	6.4	:	4.3	:	10.7	:	23.3	:	3.7	:
Thessalia	7.2	:	3.4	:	14.3	:	28.4	:	4.3	:
KENTRIKI ELLADA	6.2	:	3.5	:	10.5	:	24.2	:	3.6	:
Ipeiros	4.4	:	3.3	:	6.4	:	22.6	:	2.5	:
Ionia Nisia	3.2	:	1.7	:	5.5	:	10.8	:	2.0	:
Dytiki Ellada	8.1	:	4.6	:	13.2	:	27.6	:	4.7	:
Stereia Ellada	6.6	:	3.8	:	11.4	:	26.7	:	4.1	:
Peloponnisos	5.3	:	2.4	:	10.0	:	22.8	:	3.0	:
ATTIKI	9.4	:	6.1	:	15.2	:	28.6	:	6.2	:
NISIA	3.9	:	2.8	:	5.8	:	16.6	:	2.0	:
Voreio Aigaio	6.6	:	5.8	:	8.3	:	24.0	:	4.0	:
Notio Aigaio	4.9	:	3.1	:	9.0	:	21.5	:	2.0	:
Kriti	2.6	:	1.5	:	4.2	:	11.8	:	1.3	:
ESPAÑA	17.4	16.1	13.3	11.5	25.3	24.6	34.5	30.3	13.0	12.5
NOROESTE	14.2	13.6	11.5	10.8	18.5	18.0	31.4	29.8	11.1	10.7
Galicia	12.5	11.8	10.5	10.0	15.4	14.5	24.5	24.1	10.4	9.8
Asturias	17.4	17.0	13.2	11.8	24.9	25.7	43.4	39.9	12.3	12.5
Cantabria	17.6	16.6	13.2	12.7	25.8	23.2	42.2	36.4	12.5	12.9
NORESTE	16.0	14.5	10.6	9.0	26.6	25.2	37.6	33.1	10.9	10.7
Pais Vasco	20.0	19.0	14.8	12.7	30.0	31.0	50.1	44.7	13.1	13.8
Navarra	11.5	10.8	6.4	6.7	21.3	18.6	22.2	24.9	8.8	8.0
Rioja	9.6	7.3	5.0	5.0	18.9	12.4	24.3	11.2	6.5	6.5
Aragón	11.9	9.2	6.2	4.0	24.0	19.5	24.9	19.9	8.7	6.9
MADRID	13.3	12.4	9.6	9.2	20.2	17.9	27.4	23.0	10.1	9.9
CENTRO	18.4	16.5	13.8	11.1	28.5	28.5	37.7	32.3	13.1	12.7
Castilla - León	17.4	15.3	12.2	9.4	27.5	27.2	39.0	34.4	12.1	11.3
Castilla - La Mancha	14.8	13.1	11.1	8.6	23.9	23.9	28.5	22.6	10.5	10.4
Extremadura	26.9	24.8	22.0	18.9	38.1	38.8	49.1	42.6	19.6	19.8
ESTE	14.4	12.8	9.7	8.1	22.7	21.0	27.7	23.0	10.8	10.2
Cataluña	14.3	12.5	9.1	7.5	23.2	21.1	28.1	23.5	10.6	9.7
Comunidad Valenciana	15.3	13.9	11.1	9.4	23.1	22.0	28.6	22.7	11.8	11.6
Balears	10.2	10.0	6.5	6.5	16.4	15.8	20.7	19.3	7.5	7.9
SUR	25.8	24.1	21.9	18.5	34.0	35.8	43.2	40.0	20.1	19.0
Andalucía	27.2	25.4	23.4	19.8	35.5	37.2	44.8	41.6	21.4	20.3
Murcia	16.2	15.5	11.5	9.6	24.6	26.4	30.2	28.9	11.6	11.0
Ceuta y Melilla	31.6	28.9	26.0	21.0	43.9	45.0	58.5	54.5	20.8	20.6
CANARIAS	22.5	22.7	17.7	17.9	31.9	31.9	40.0	36.7	16.8	18.5
FRANCE	9.3	8.7	7.0	6.5	12.2	11.5	18.7	16.9	7.7	7.4
ÎLE DE FRANCE	7.7	7.2	6.9	6.6	8.7	7.9	13.1	11.5	7.0	6.6
BASSIN PARISIEN	9.6	8.9	6.8	6.2	13.3	12.5	20.1	18.2	7.8	7.4
Champagne-Ardenne	10.3	9.3	7.3	6.4	14.3	13.1	21.6	19.0	8.3	7.7
Picardie	10.9	10.0	7.7	6.8	15.4	14.5	23.9	20.7	8.7	8.3
Haute-Normandie	10.6	9.8	7.9	7.1	14.2	13.2	20.6	18.5	8.7	8.2
Centre	8.6	8.4	5.8	5.8	12.1	11.8	17.1	16.8	7.1	7.0
Basse-Normandie	8.6	8.0	6.2	5.8	11.7	10.8	19.5	17.7	6.7	6.5
Bourgogne	9.0	8.1	5.9	5.2	12.9	11.8	19.2	16.7	7.3	6.8
NORD - PAS-DE-CALAIS	12.6	11.8	10.1	9.1	16.3	15.8	24.5	22.5	10.3	9.9
EST	7.5	6.4	5.1	4.2	10.9	9.6	15.1	12.2	6.1	5.4
Lorraine	9.1	8.0	6.4	5.4	13.3	12.0	21.0	17.3	7.1	6.6
Alsace	5.3	4.5	3.6	3.0	7.7	6.6	9.2	7.2	4.5	3.9
Franche-Comté	8.0	6.7	5.0	3.9	11.8	10.2	15.3	12.2	6.6	5.7
OUEST	9.3	9.0	6.4	6.3	13.0	12.4	19.2	18.5	7.6	7.4
Pays de la Loire	9.3	9.0	6.3	6.2	13.2	12.5	20.0	19.4	7.5	7.3
Bretagne	8.6	8.4	6.2	6.2	11.7	11.3	17.7	17.5	7.1	7.1
Poitou-Charentes	10.5	9.9	7.1	6.6	15.1	14.4	19.9	18.3	8.7	8.4

Unemployment rates in April

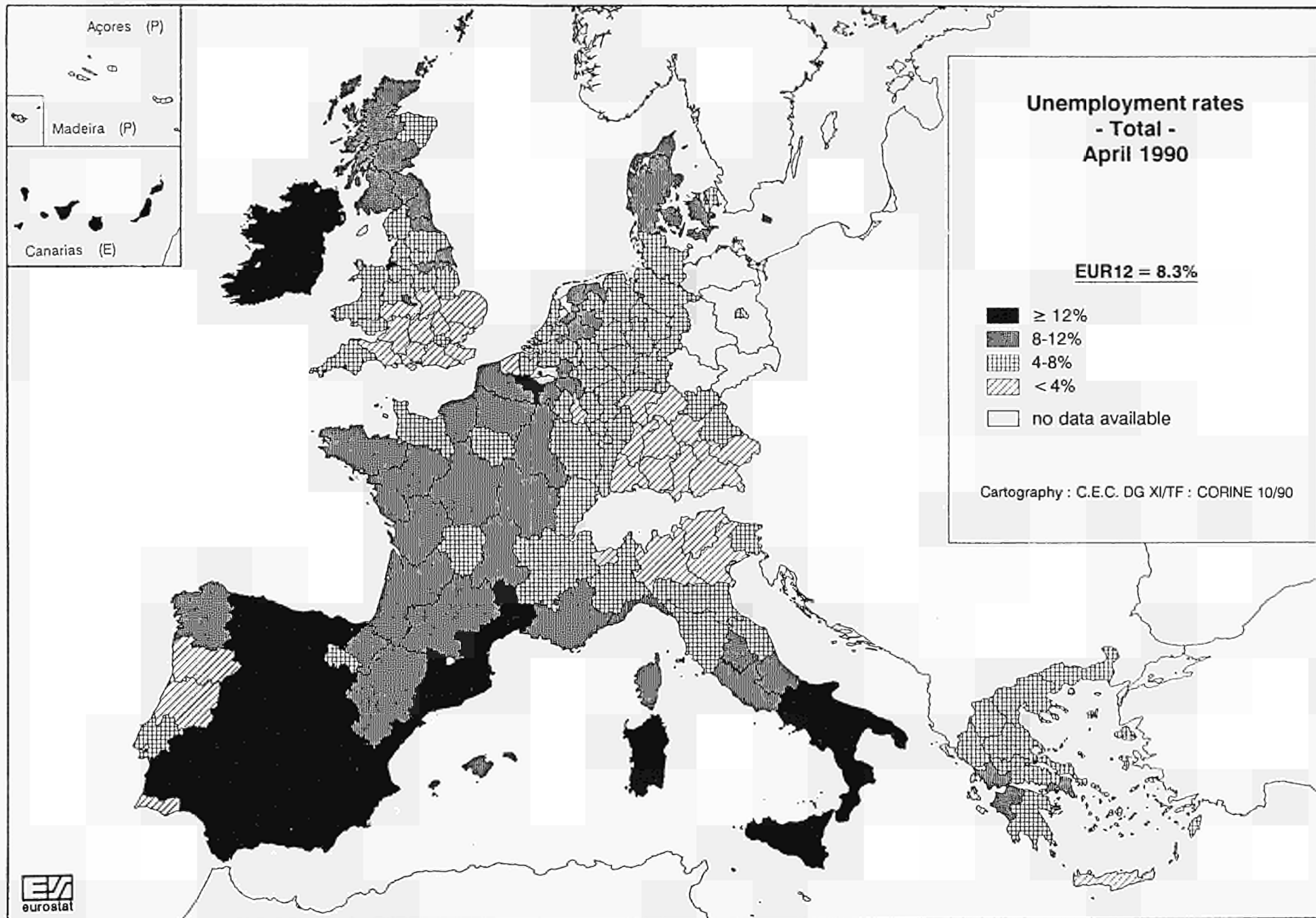
(%)

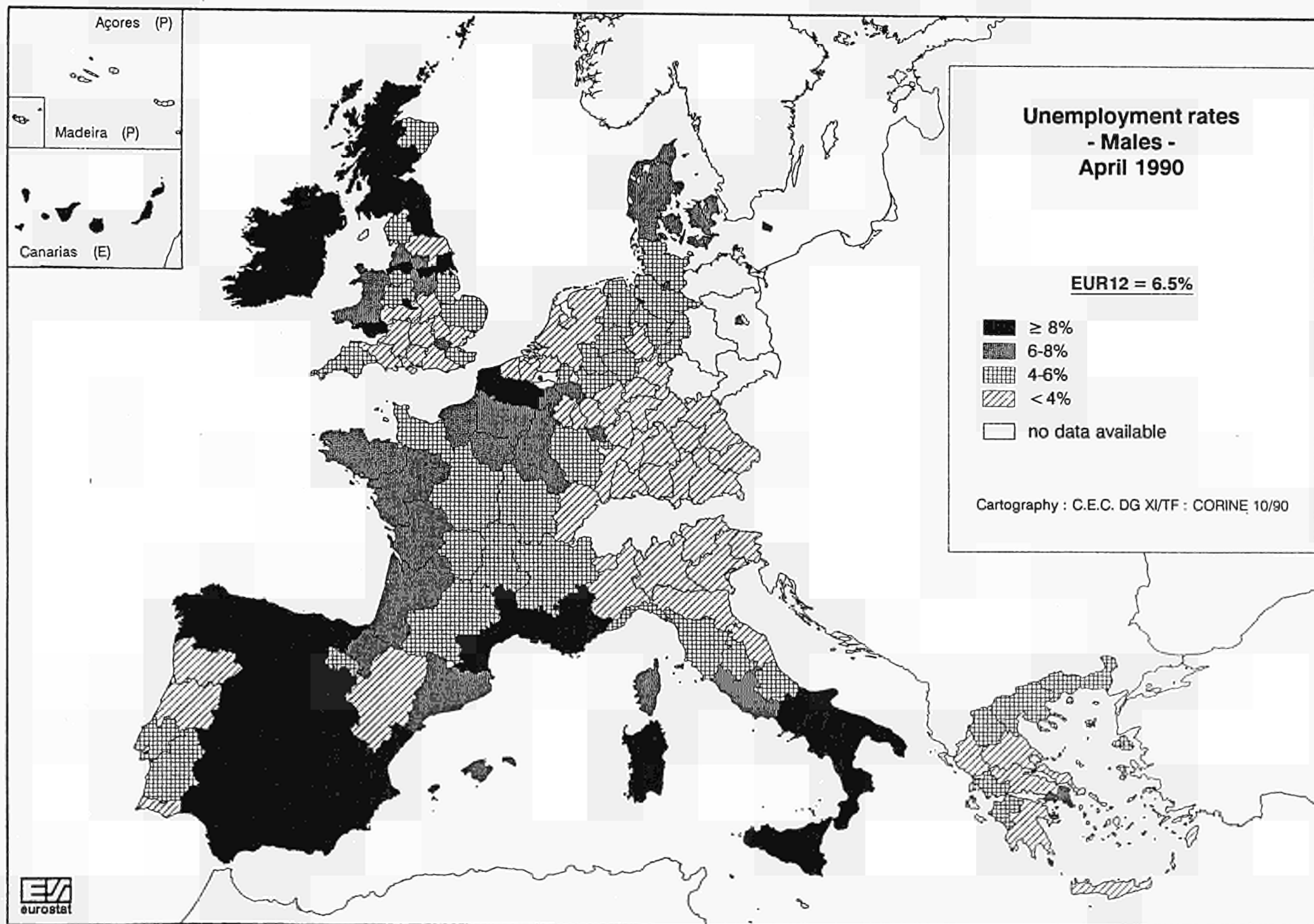
	Total		Males		Females		Aged < 25		Aged ≥ 25	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
<i>SUD-OUEST</i>	10.0	9.5	6.9	6.5	13.9	13.4	20.9	18.8	8.2	8.1
Aquitaine	11.3	10.7	7.8	7.3	15.8	15.0	21.9	19.4	9.4	9.3
Midi-Pyrénées	9.1	8.7	6.3	6.0	12.6	12.2	20.4	18.7	7.4	7.3
Limousin	8.2	8.0	5.6	5.3	11.6	11.4	18.5	16.7	6.7	6.7
<i>CENTRE-EST</i>	8.2	7.5	5.7	5.2	11.4	10.5	18.0	16.1	6.7	6.3
Rhône-Alpes	7.9	7.2	5.5	5.0	11.0	10.1	16.7	14.8	6.5	6.2
Auvergne	9.2	8.7	6.4	6.0	12.8	12.1	23.5	21.5	7.3	7.1
<i>MÉDITERRANÉE</i>	12.0	11.6	9.6	9.3	15.1	14.6	24.1	22.0	10.1	10.1
Languedoc-Roussillon	13.2	12.9	10.3	10.0	16.9	16.6	28.7	26.9	10.8	10.9
Provence-Alpes-Côte d'Azur	11.6	11.0	9.5	9.1	14.3	13.6	22.4	20.0	9.8	9.7
Corse	9.4	10.1	7.3	7.4	13.5	15.2	16.9	18.7	8.1	8.7
IRELAND	17.1	16.4	16.3	15.3	18.5	18.5	23.4	22.2	15.1	14.6
ITALIA	11.1	10.2	7.4	6.6	17.4	16.3	31.9	29.4	6.7	6.3
<i>NORD OVEST</i>	7.4	6.6	4.1	3.7	12.5	11.2	25.5	22.7	3.8	3.5
Piemonte	6.8	6.0	3.5	3.2	11.8	10.4	22.1	19.9	3.7	3.2
Valle d'Aosta	4.2	2.4	1.6	1.2	8.0	4.3	11.4	5.7	2.7	1.7
Liguria	9.3	8.5	5.9	5.3	15.0	14.0	36.2	33.4	4.1	4.3
<i>LOMBARDIA</i>	3.9	3.4	2.4	1.9	6.5	5.9	11.9	9.2	2.1	2.2
<i>NORD EST</i>	5.0	4.1	2.7	2.1	8.8	7.5	12.2	9.7	3.1	2.7
Trentino-Alto Adige	3.5	2.7	2.2	1.4	5.8	5.1	9.2	6.4	2.1	1.8
Veneto	4.9	3.9	2.7	2.0	8.7	7.3	11.5	9.0	3.1	2.7
Friuli-Venezia Giulia	6.4	5.7	3.1	3.0	11.9	9.9	18.8	16.6	4.0	3.6
<i>EMILIA-ROMAGNA</i>	5.2	4.3	2.5	2.3	9.2	7.1	14.4	11.0	3.6	3.1
<i>CENTRO</i>	8.1	7.3	4.8	4.1	13.2	12.4	24.0	21.4	5.2	4.8
Toscana	8.1	7.6	4.5	4.2	13.7	12.9	24.6	22.6	5.1	4.9
Umbria	9.2	8.2	6.0	4.6	14.6	14.2	30.4	25.3	5.6	5.3
Marche	7.5	6.3	4.8	3.5	11.5	10.3	19.5	16.5	5.3	4.4
<i>LAZIO</i>	11.1	10.9	7.1	7.5	18.3	16.7	43.8	39.9	6.2	6.3
<i>CAMPANIA</i>	22.7	19.8	16.9	13.7	34.1	32.2	60.7	57.4	13.5	11.5
<i>ABRUZZI-MOLISE</i>	11.1	10.6	6.7	6.4	18.1	17.4	35.9	34.4	6.4	6.7
Abruzzi	10.5	10.2	6.3	5.9	17.2	17.2	34.8	32.7	5.9	6.6
Molise	13.4	12.1	8.2	8.2	21.9	18.2	40.3	40.8	8.3	7.2
<i>SUD</i>	19.1	17.7	13.4	12.2	30.0	28.3	49.6	48.2	12.1	11.2
Puglia	15.1	14.4	10.9	10.0	23.8	23.6	38.8	41.2	9.5	8.3
Basilicata	20.9	21.5	13.7	14.0	33.4	33.9	58.0	58.8	13.9	13.6
Calabria	25.5	22.6	17.9	15.9	38.4	34.5	66.4	60.8	16.0	15.7
<i>SICILIA</i>	22.0	21.7	14.3	13.7	39.4	40.0	58.5	57.6	13.9	14.1
<i>SARDEGNA</i>	19.3	18.9	14.1	11.7	29.2	32.5	49.6	49.6	11.8	11.3
LUXEMBOURG (GRAND-DUCHÉ)	1.7	1.5	1.2	1.0	2.4	2.3	3.6	2.9	1.3	1.2
NEDERLAND	8.5	8.0	6.5	5.9	11.6	11.4	12.6	11.0	7.4	7.2
<i>NOORD-NEDERLAND</i>	10.0	9.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Groningen	12.0	11.3	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Friesland	10.0	9.4	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Drenthe	8.0	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>OOST-NEDERLAND</i>	9.0	8.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Overijssel	9.0	8.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Gelderland	9.0	8.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Flevoland	9.0	8.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>WEST-NEDERLAND</i>	8.0	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Utrecht	7.0	6.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Noord-Holland	8.0	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zuid-Holland	8.0	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Zeeland	6.0	5.6	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
<i>ZUID-NEDERLAND</i>	8.0	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Noord-Brabant	8.0	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:
Limburg	8.0	7.5	:	:	:	:	:	:	:	:

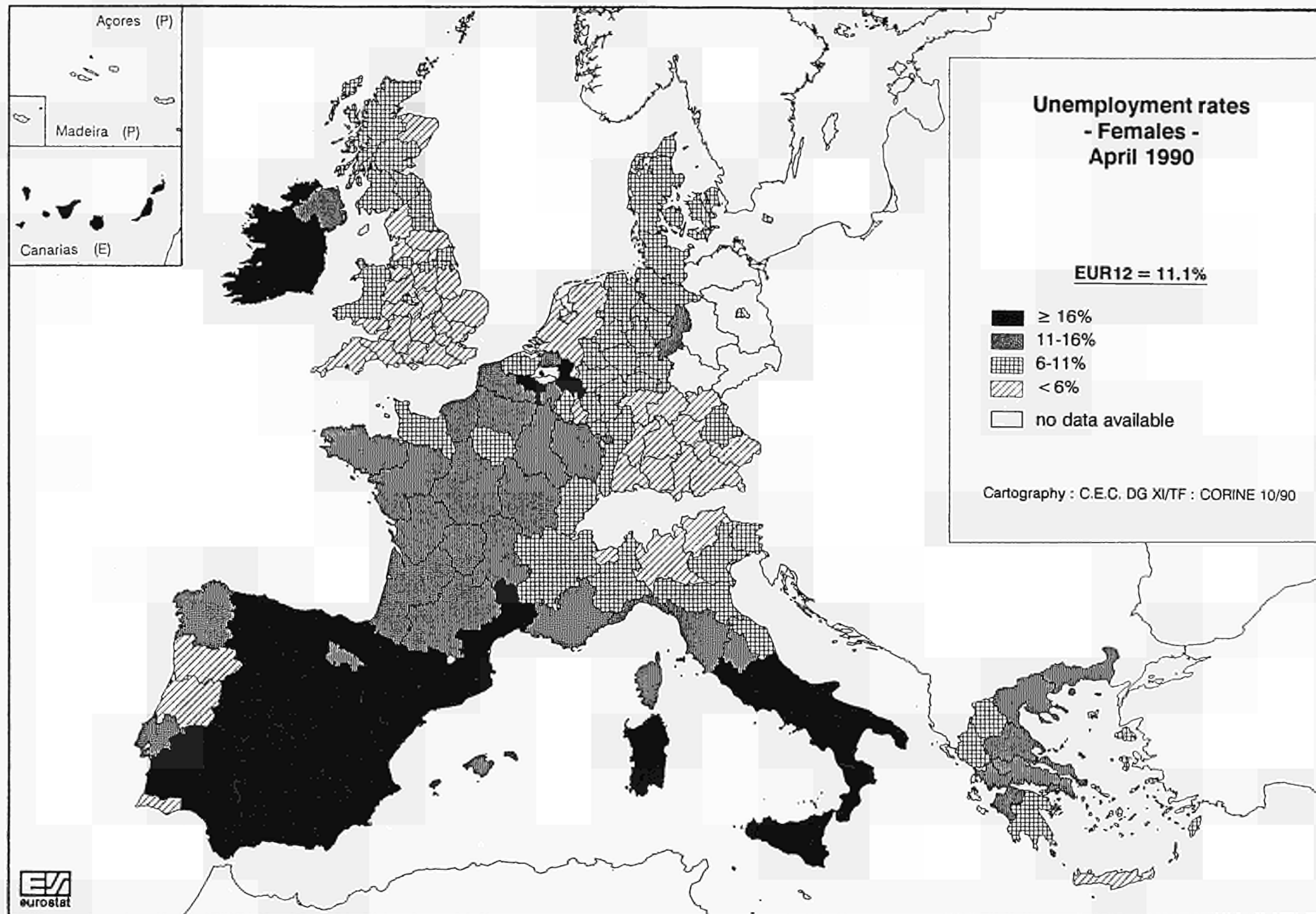
Unemployment rates in April

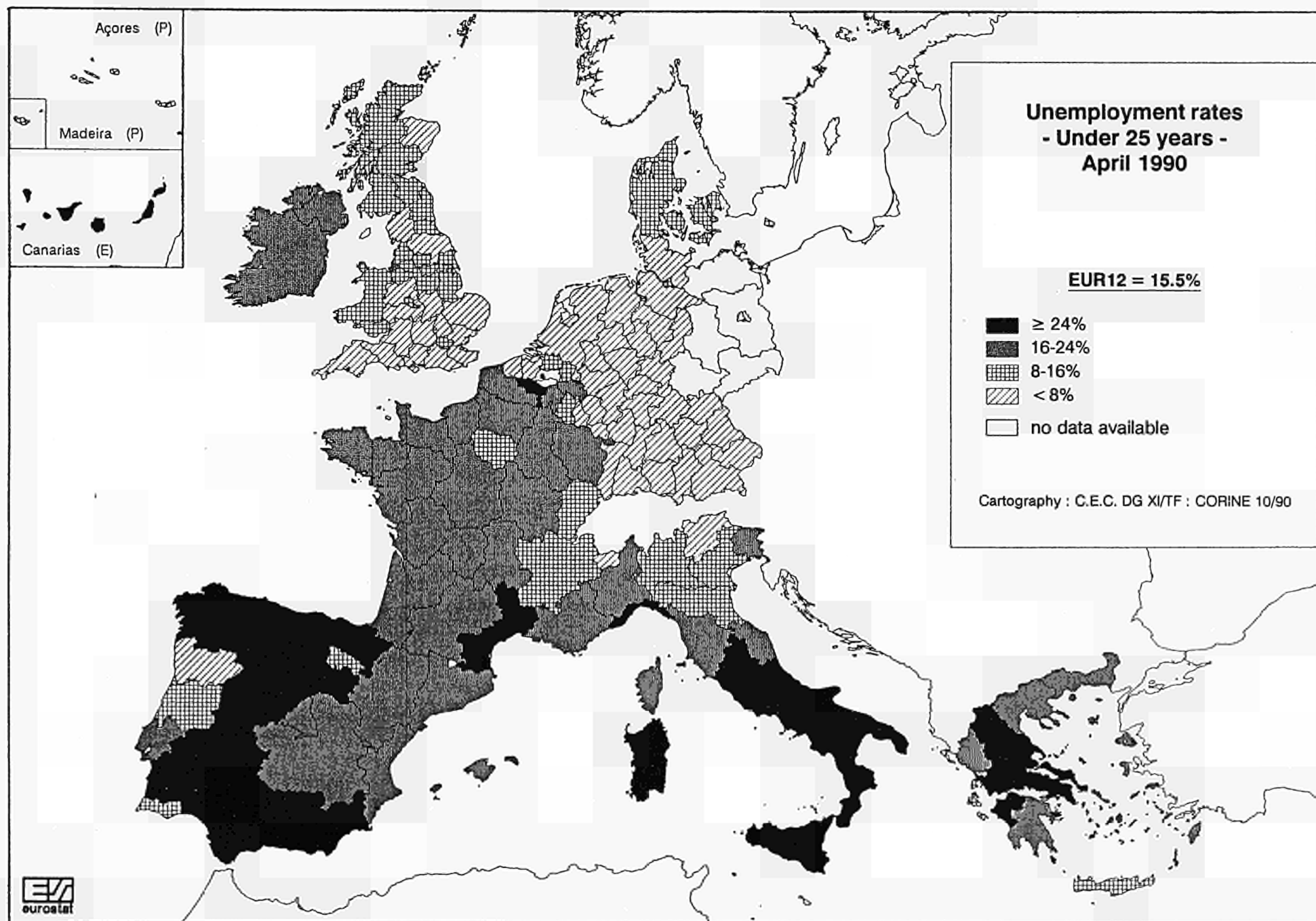
(%)

	Total		Males		Females		Aged < 25		Aged ≥ 25	
	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
PORTUGAL	4.9	5.1	3.4	3.4	7.0	7.5	10.7	11.7	3.4	3.4
CONTINENTE	4.9	5.2	3.3	3.4	7.0	7.5	10.7	11.7	3.4	3.5
Norte	3.0	3.1	2.3	2.3	3.9	4.2	5.6	6.1	2.1	2.1
Centro	3.0	3.1	2.2	2.3	4.0	4.3	8.1	8.9	1.9	1.9
Lisboa e Vale do Tejo	7.0	7.4	4.6	4.7	10.3	11.1	18.8	20.5	4.7	4.7
Alentejo	11.7	12.4	5.9	5.9	20.7	22.3	22.4	24.5	9.6	9.9
Algarve	3.1	3.3	2.4	2.4	4.4	4.8	8.9	9.8	2.2	2.1
AÇORES	2.6	2.8	1.8	2.0	4.6	4.9	7.4	8.2	1.0	1.0
MADEIRA	5.6	5.9	5.6	5.8	5.6	6.0	12.5	13.8	3.3	3.2
UNITED KINGDOM	7.3	6.3	7.5	6.7	7.0	5.7	10.1	8.9	6.5	5.6
NORTH	11.2	9.0	12.2	10.1	9.7	7.6	16.3	13.5	9.7	7.8
Cleveland, Durham	11.6	9.6	12.7	10.7	10.1	8.0	16.9	13.9	10.1	8.3
Cumbria	6.8	5.1	6.1	4.8	7.7	5.5	9.8	7.9	6.0	4.3
Northumberland, Tyne and Wear	12.3	10.0	14.0	11.5	10.1	8.0	18.0	14.9	10.7	8.6
YORKSHIRE AND HUMBERSIDE	8.6	7.3	8.9	7.9	8.1	6.5	12.6	11.1	7.5	6.3
Humberside	9.5	8.3	9.8	8.8	9.2	7.4	13.6	11.8	8.4	7.3
North Yorkshire	5.1	4.1	4.6	3.9	5.8	4.2	6.7	5.4	4.6	3.7
South Yorkshire	11.3	9.3	11.9	10.0	10.4	8.3	16.9	14.5	9.7	7.8
West Yorkshire	7.8	6.8	8.2	7.5	7.2	5.8	11.5	10.4	6.8	5.8
EAST MIDLANDS	6.2	5.3	6.4	5.5	6.1	5.0	8.4	7.7	5.7	4.6
Derbyshire, Nottinghamshire	7.7	6.1	8.1	6.5	7.1	5.5	10.3	8.9	6.9	5.3
Leicestershire, Northamptonshire	4.3	4.0	4.1	4.0	4.5	4.0	5.6	5.8	3.9	3.6
Lincolnshire	6.6	5.7	6.2	5.6	7.1	5.8	8.8	8.4	6.0	5.0
EAST ANGLIA	4.1	3.9	3.8	4.1	4.4	3.6	5.1	5.5	3.8	3.5
SOUTH EAST	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.5	4.7	4.0	5.8	5.5	4.4	4.0
Bedford, Hertfordshire	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.5	3.4	3.5	2.8	2.4
Berks, Bucks, Oxfordshire	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.1
Surrey, East-West Sussex	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.4	2.1	2.8	3.0	2.4	2.2
Essex	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.6	4.8	3.7	3.4
Greater London	7.0	6.3	7.2	6.6	6.7	5.8	9.1	8.2	6.4	5.8
Hampshire, Isle of Wight	4.1	3.7	3.9	3.9	4.4	3.4	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.5
Kent	4.3	3.9	4.1	4.1	4.5	3.8	5.2	5.2	4.1	3.6
SOUTH WEST	5.0	4.4	4.7	4.5	5.4	4.3	6.1	5.8	4.7	4.0
Avon, Gloucester, Wiltshire	4.5	3.9	4.3	4.0	4.8	3.7	5.5	5.1	4.2	3.5
Cornwall, Devon	6.7	5.7	6.2	5.7	7.3	5.8	8.1	7.5	6.3	5.2
Dorset, Somerset	3.9	3.6	3.6	3.7	4.3	3.6	4.7	4.8	3.7	3.3
WEST MIDLANDS	7.4	6.3	7.3	6.5	7.6	6.0	10.5	9.4	6.6	5.4
Hereford, Worcs, Warwicks	4.6	3.8	4.0	3.6	5.5	3.9	5.9	5.5	4.3	3.3
Salop, Staffordshire	5.6	4.4	5.0	4.3	6.3	4.6	7.7	6.8	5.0	3.8
West Midlands (County)	9.6	8.4	10.0	8.9	9.1	7.6	13.7	12.2	8.5	7.3
NORTH WEST	9.7	8.2	10.3	9.1	8.8	7.1	14.5	12.7	8.4	7.0
Cheshire	6.8	5.6	6.6	5.8	7.1	5.3	10.3	8.9	5.8	4.7
Greater Manchester	9.3	7.9	10.0	8.8	8.4	6.7	13.7	12.1	8.1	6.7
Lancashire	7.4	6.2	7.7	6.7	7.1	5.5	10.7	9.4	6.6	5.3
Merseyside	14.5	12.6	16.1	14.3	12.4	10.5	21.6	19.0	12.4	10.8
WALES	8.5	6.9	8.9	7.7	7.8	5.8	12.1	10.1	7.4	6.0
Clwyd, Dyfed, Gwynedd, Powys	8.1	6.4	7.8	6.5	8.4	6.2	11.1	9.1	7.2	5.7
Gwent, Mid-S-W Glamorgan	8.7	7.2	9.6	8.4	7.5	5.6	12.6	10.7	7.5	6.2
SCOTLAND	10.9	9.2	11.4	9.8	10.1	8.4	15.5	12.9	9.5	8.1
Borders-Central-Fife-Lothian-Tayside	9.5	8.1	9.9	8.5	9.1	7.5	13.8	11.6	8.3	7.1
Dumfries-Galloway, Strathclyde	12.9	11.0	14.0	12.1	11.3	9.6	18.3	15.4	11.2	9.7
Highlands, Islands	10.7	8.7	9.7	8.1	12.3	9.7	13.8	10.8	9.9	8.2
Grampian	6.3	4.7	5.7	4.3	7.1	5.2	8.1	6.0	5.7	4.3
NORTHERN IRELAND	17.3	15.7	17.7	16.5	16.7	14.4	22.5	19.2	15.7	14.6









METHOD USED FOR THE CALCULATION OF REGIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES

The method of estimating unemployment rates for comparison between countries will be described in detail in the methodological note "Comparable unemployment rates", that will be published by Eurostat at the beginning of 1991.

1. Starting point, the Community labour force survey (LFS)

The definition of unemployment used in the LFS corresponds to that of the International Labour Office, according to which a person is regarded as unemployed if, during the reference period, he/she was aged 14 years or over, without work, actively seeking work and immediately available for work. This definition agreed upon by the 13th International Conference of Labour Statisticians can differ significantly from those used by national administrations.

The LFS survey, carried out in spring every year provides:

- for each Member State, the number of unemployed broken down by sex and age (under 25 years - 25 years and over), thus four categories in all;
- for each region, the working population broken down into the same categories.

The most recent LFS data available are for:

- 1988 for Ireland;
- 1990 for Spain (quarterly survey), France (national level) and Italy;
- 1989 for other Member States.

2. Updating of unemployment and working population

The updating of the number of unemployed according to the four categories provided by the labour force survey is done in two stages:

- a. adjustment to the month of April of the results provided by the last available survey according to the trend of the number of persons registered at employment offices;
- b. updating of these results according to the trend of the number of persons registered at employment offices. For Spain and Portugal, the figures are updated with the results of the quarterly national labour force survey in conjunction with data on the number of persons registered at employment offices. The LFS results are not updated for Greece.

The working population is calculated by adding these estimated unemployment figures to the employment data provided by the most recent LFS data available.

3. Regional breakdown of unemployment and working population

The estimated unemployment data for April for each category and for each Member State, are regionalized based on the number of persons registered at employment offices for April of the same year. The regional unemployment structure is taken from :

- the 1989 and 1990 Community LFS for Spain and Italy;
- the 1989 Community LFS for Portugal.

The data for working population are regionalized according to the results of the Community LFS.

4. Calculation of unemployment rates

The unemployment rates are obtained by dividing the number of unemployed in April 1989 or 1990 by the corresponding figures of working population.

5. Revision

The regional unemployment rates will be revised as soon as the results of the LFS survey for the reference year become available.